

THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT, AND THE STATE OF FLORIDA EFFECT DETERMINATION KEY FOR THE MANATEE IN FLORIDA

October 2008

Purpose and background of the key

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance to improve the review of permit applications by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (Corps) Project Managers in the Regulatory Division regarding the potential effects of proposed projects on the endangered West Indian manatee (*Trichechus manatus*) in Florida, and by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection or its authorized designee or Water Management District, for evaluating projects under the State Programmatic General Permit (SPGP) or any other Programmatic General Permits that the Corps may issue for administration by the above agencies. Such guidance is contained in the following dichotomous key. The key applies to permit applications for in-water activities such as, but not limited to: (1) dredging [new or maintenance dredging of not more than 50,000 cubic yards], placement of fill material for shoreline stabilization, and construction/placement of other in-water structures as well as (2) construction of docks, marinas, boat ramps and associated trailer parking spaces, boat slips, dry storage or any other watercraft access structures or facilities.

At a certain step in the key, the user is referred to graphics depicting important manatee areas or areas with inadequate protection. The maps can be downloaded from the Corps' web page at <http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Divisions/Regulatory/index.htm> or at the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's (FWC) web page at <http://www.myfwc.com>. We intend to utilize the most recent depiction of these areas, so should these areas be modified by statute, rule, ordinance and/or other legal mandate or authorization, we will modify the graphical depictions accordingly. These areas may be shaded or otherwise differentiated for identification on the maps.

Explanatory footnotes are provided in the key and must be closely followed whenever encountered.

Scope of the key

This key should only be used in the review of permit applications for effect determinations on manatees and should not be used for other listed species or for other aquatic resources such as Essential Fish Habitat (EFH). Corps Project Managers should ensure that consideration of the project's effects on any other listed species and/or on EFH is performed independently. This key may be used to evaluate applications for all types of State of Florida (State Programmatic General Permits, noticed general permits, standard general permits, submerged lands leases, conceptual and individual permits) and Department of the Army (standard permits, letters of permission, nationwide permits, and regional general permits) permits and authorizations. The final effect determination will be based on the project location and description; the potential effects to manatees, manatee habitat, and/or manatee critical habitat; and any measures (such as project components, standard construction precautions, or special conditions included in the authorization) to avoid or minimize effects to manatees or manatee critical habitat. Projects that

key to a “may affect” determination equate to “likely to adversely affect” situations, and those projects should not be processed under the SPGP or any other programmatic general permit. For all “may affect” determinations, Corps Project Managers should request the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) to initiate formal consultation on the manatee. Projects that provide new access for watercraft and key to “may affect, but not likely to adversely affect” may or may not need to be reviewed individually by the Service. All applications for new multi-slip facilities in other than Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, Gulf, Franklin, Gilchrist, Lafayette or Suwannee counties or south of Craig Key in Monroe County should be coordinated by the Corps since consultation with the Service is required.

MANATEE KEY
Florida¹
October 2008

The key is not designed to be used by the Corps' Regulatory Division for making their effect determinations for dredging projects greater than 50,000 cubic yards, the Corps' Planning Division in making their effect determinations for civil works projects or by the Corps' Regulatory Division for making their effect determinations for projects of the same relative scope as civil works projects. These types of activities must be evaluated by the Corps independently of the key.

- A. Project is not located in waters accessible to manatees and does not directly or indirectly affect manatees (see Glossary).....*No effect*
- Project is located in waters accessible to manatees **or** directly or indirectly affects manatees B
- B. Project consists of one or more of the following activities, all of which are *May affect*:
1. blasting or other detonation activity for channel deepening and/or widening, geotechnical surveys or exploration, bridge removal, movies, military shows, special events, etc.;
 2. installation of structures which could restrict or act as a barrier to manatees;
 3. new or changes to existing warm or fresh water discharges from industrial sites, power plants, or natural springs or artesian wells (but only if the new or proposed change in discharge requires a Corps permit to accomplish the work);
 4. installation of new culverts and/or maintenance or modification of existing culverts (where the culverts are 8 inches to 8 feet in diameter, ungrated and in waters accessible, or potentially accessible, to manatees)²;
 5. creation of new slips or change in use of existing slips to accommodate docking for repeat use vessels, *e.g.*, water taxis, tour boats, gambling boats, rental boats, loading/unloading of watercraft, etc.;
 6. any type of in-water activity in a Warm Water Aggregation Area (WWAA) or No Entry Area (see Glossary and accompanying Maps³);
 7. creation or expansion of canals, basins or other artificial shoreline and/or the connection of such features to navigable waters of the U.S.; or
 8. installation of temporary docking utilized for special events such as boat races, boat shows, military shows, etc., but only when consultation with the U.S. Coast Guard and FWS has not occurred.
- Project is other than the activities listed above..... C
- C. Project is located in an Important Manatee Area (IMA) (see Glossary and accompanying Maps³) D
- Project is not located in an Important Manatee Area (IMA) (see Glossary and accompanying Maps³) G
- D. Project includes dredging of less than 50,000 cubic yards E
- Project does not include dredging G

- E. Project is for dredging a residential dock facility or is a land-based dredging operation..... N
- Project not as above..... F
- F. Project proponent **does not elect** to follow all dredging protocols described on the maps for the respective IMA in which the project is proposed *May affect*
- Project proponent **elects** to follow all dredging protocols described on the maps for the respective IMA in which the project is proposed G
- G. Project provides new⁴ access for watercraft, *e.g.*, docks or piers, marinas, boat ramps and associated trailer parking spaces, new dredging, boat lifts, pilings, floats, floating docks, floating vessel platforms, boat slips, dry storage, mooring buoys, or other watercraft access (residential boat lifts, pilings, floating docks, and floating vessel platforms installed in existing slips are not considered new access) or improvements allowing increased watercraft usage..... H
- Project does not provide new⁴ access for watercraft, *e.g.*, bulkheads, seawalls, riprap, maintenance dredging, boardwalks and/or the maintenance (repair or rehabilitation) of currently serviceable watercraft access structures provided all of the following are met: (1) the number of slips is not increased; (2) the number of existing slips is not in question; and (3) the improvements do not allow increased watercraft usage..... N
- H. Project is located in an Area of Inadequate Protection (see Glossary and accompanying AIP Maps³) *May affect*
- Project is not located in Area of Inadequate Protection (see Glossary and accompanying AIP Maps³) I
- I. Project is for a multi-slip facility (see Glossary) J
- Project is for a residential dock facility or is for dredging (see Glossary)..... N
- J. Project is located in a county that currently has a State-approved Manatee Protection Plan (MPP) in place (BREVARD, BROWARD, CITRUS, CLAY, COLLIER, DUVAL, INDIAN RIVER, LEE, MARTIN, MIAMI-DADE, PALM BEACH, ST. LUCIE, SARASOTA, VOLUSIA) or shares contiguous waters with a county having a State-approved MPP in place (LAKE, MARION, SEMINOLE)⁵ K
- Project is located in a county not required to have a State-approved MPP L
- K. Project has been developed or modified to be consistent with the State-approved MPP **and** has been verified by a FWC review (or FWS review if project is exempt from State permitting) **or** the number of slips is below the MPP threshold..... N
- Project has not been reviewed by the FWC or FWS **OR** has been reviewed by the FWC or FWS **and** determined that the project is not consistent with the State-approved MPP..... *May affect*
- L. Project is located in one of the following counties: CHARLOTTE, FLAGLER, GLADES, HILLSBOROUGH, LEVY, MANATEE, MONROE (north of Craig Key), PASCO⁶, PINELLAS, ST. JOHNS⁶ M
- Project is located in one of the following counties: BAY, DIXIE, ESCAMBIA, FRANKLIN, GILCHRIST, GULF, HENDRY, HERNANDO, JEFFERSON, LAFAYETTE, MONROE (south of Craig Key), NASSAU, OKALOOSA, OKEECHOBEE, PUTNAM, SANTA ROSA, SUWANNEE, TAYLOR, WAKULLA, WALTON N

- M. The number of slips does not exceed the residential dock density threshold (see Glossary)N
- The number of slips exceeds the residential dock density threshold (see Glossary)*May affect*
- N. Project impacts to submerged aquatic vegetation⁷, emergent vegetation or mangrove will have beneficial, insignificant, discountable⁸ or no effects on the manatee⁹O
- Project impacts to submerged aquatic vegetation⁷, emergent vegetation or mangrove may adversely affect the manatee⁹*May affect*
- O. Project proponent **elects** to follow standard manatee conditions for in-water work¹⁰ and requirements, as appropriate for the proposed activity, prescribed on the maps³P
- Project proponent **does not elect** to follow standard manatee conditions for in-water work¹⁰ and appropriate requirements prescribed on the maps³*May affect*
- P. If project is for a new⁴ multi-slip facility and is located in Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, Gulf, Franklin, Gilchrist, Lafayette or Suwannee County or south of Craig Key in Monroe County, the determination of “*May affect, not likely to adversely affect*” is appropriate¹¹ and no further consultation with the Service is necessary.
- If project is for a new⁴ multi-slip facility and is located in **other** than Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, Gulf, Franklin, Gilchrist, Lafayette, or Suwannee County or south of Craig Key in Monroe County, further consultation with the Service is necessary as “*May affect, not likely to adversely affect.*”
- If project is for repair or rehabilitation of a multi-slip facility and is located in an Important Manatee Area, further consultation with the Service is necessary as “*May affect, not likely to adversely affect.*”
- If project is other than a new⁴ multi-slip facility and does not provide new⁴ access for watercraft or improve an existing access to allow increased watercraft usage or if project is a residential dock facility or shoreline stabilization located anywhere other than a Warm Water Aggregation Area, the determination of “*May affect, not likely to adversely affect*” is appropriate¹¹ and no further consultation with the Service is necessary.

¹ On the St. Mary’s River, this key is only applicable to those areas that are within the geographical limits of the State of Florida.

² All culverts 8 inches to 8 feet in diameter must be grated to prevent manatee entrapment. To effectively prevent manatee access, grates must be permanently fixed, spaced a maximum of 8 inches apart (may be less for culverts smaller than 16 inches in diameter) and may be installed diagonally, horizontally or vertically. Culverts less than 8 inches or greater than 8 feet in diameter are exempt from this requirement. If new culverts and/or the maintenance or modification of existing culverts are grated as described above, the determination of “*May affect, not likely to adversely affect*” is appropriate¹¹ and no further consultation with the Service is necessary.

³ Areas of Inadequate Protection (AIPs), Important Manatee Areas (IMAs), Warm Water Aggregation Areas (WWAAs) and No Entry Areas are identified on these maps and defined in the Glossary for the purposes of this key. These maps can be viewed from the Corps’ web page at <http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Divisions/Regulatory/index.htm> or from FWC’s web page at <http://www.Myfwc.com>. If projects are located in a No Entry Area, special permits may be required from FWC in order to access these areas (please refer to Chapter 68C-22 F.A.C. for boundaries; maps also available at FWC’s web page).

⁴ New access for watercraft is the addition or improvement of structures such as, but not limited to, docks or piers, marinas, boat ramps and associated trailer parking spaces, boat lifts, pilings, floats, floating docks, floating vessel platforms, (maintenance dredging, residential boat lifts, pilings, floating docks, and floating vessel platforms installed in existing slips are not considered new access), boat slips, dry storage, mooring buoys, new dredging, etc., that facilitates the addition of watercraft to, and/or increases watercraft usage in, waters accessible to manatees. The repair or rehabilitation of any type of currently serviceable watercraft access structure is not considered new access provided all of the following are met: (1) the number of slips is not increased; (2) the number of existing slips is not in question; and (3) the improvements to the existing watercraft access structures do not result in increased watercraft usage.

⁵ Projects proposed within the St. Johns River portion of Lake, Marion, and Seminole counties and contiguous with Volusia County shall be evaluated using the Volusia County MPP.

⁶ For projects proposed within the Anclote and Pithlachascotee rivers in Pasco County and within the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway and contiguous waters from Pine Island north to the Duval County boundary line in St. Johns County, the reviewer should proceed to Couplet M. For projects proposed in all other locations within Pasco County and St. Johns County, proceed to Couplet N.

⁷ Where the presence of the referenced vegetation is confirmed within the area affected by docks and other piling-supported minor structures, the applicant can elect to avoid impacts to that vegetation. In that instance, where impacts are unavoidable and the applicant elects to abide by or employ construction techniques that exceed the following (see <http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Divisions/Regulatory/index.htm>)

- “Construction Guidelines in Florida for Minor Piling-Supported Structures Constructed in or over Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV), Marsh or Mangrove Habitat,” prepared jointly by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the National Marine Fisheries Service (August 2001) and
- “Key for Construction Conditions for Docks or Other Minor Structures Constructed in or over Johnson’s seagrass (*Halophila johnsonii*),” prepared jointly by the National Marine Fisheries Service and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (October 2002), for those projects within the known range of Johnson’s seagrass occurrence (Sebastian Inlet to central Biscayne Bay in the lagoonal systems on the east coast of Florida),

the reviewer should conclude that the impacts to SAV, marsh or mangroves would not adversely affect the manatee or its critical habitat and proceed to couplet O.

For all activities proposed in SAV, marsh, or mangroves other than docks or other piling-supported minor structures that are constructed in compliance with the above Guidelines, (e.g., new dredging, placement of riprap, bulkheads, etc.), if the reviewer determines the impacts to the SAV, marsh or mangroves will not adversely affect the manatee or its critical habitat, proceed to couplet O. Where the applicant does not elect to follow the above Guidelines and/or if the reviewer determines the impacts to the SAV, marsh or mangroves will adversely affect the manatee or its critical habitat, the Corps will need to request formal consultation on the manatee with the Service as *May affect*.

⁸ See Glossary, under “is not likely to adversely affect.”

⁹ Federal reviewers, when making your effects determination, consider effects to manatee designated critical habitat pursuant to section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act. State reviewers, when making your effects determination, consider effects to manatee habitat within the entire State of Florida, pursuant to Chapter 370.12(2)(b) Florida Statutes.

¹⁰ See <http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Divisions/Regulatory/index.htm> for manatee construction conditions. At this time, manatee construction precautions c and f are not required in the following Florida panhandle counties (Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, Gulf, Franklin,) or south of Craig Key in Monroe County.

¹¹ By letter dated October 23, 2008, the Corps received the Service’s concurrence with “*May affect, not likely to adversely affect*” determinations made pursuant to this key for the following activities: (1) selected non-watercraft access projects; (2) watercraft-access projects that are residential dock facilities, excluding those located in AIPs; and (3) all types of new multi-slip facilities located in Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, Gulf, Franklin, Gilchrist, Lafayette or Suwannee counties or south of Craig Key in Monroe County.

Additionally, in the same letter dated October 23, 2008, the Corps received the Service’s concurrence for “*May affect, not likely to adversely affect*” determinations specifically made pursuant to Couplet G of the key for the repair or rehabilitation of currently serviceable multi-slip watercraft access structures provided all of the following are met: (1) the project is not located in an IMA, (2) the number of slips is not increased; (3) the number of existing slips is not in question; and (4) the improvements to the existing watercraft access structures do not allow increased watercraft usage. Upon receipt of such a programmatic concurrence, no further consultation with the Service for these projects is required.

GLOSSARY

Areas of inadequate protection (AIP) – Areas within counties as shown on the maps where the Service has determined that measures intended to protect manatees from the reasonable certainty of watercraft-related take are inadequate. Inadequate protection may be the result of the absence of manatee or other watercraft speed zones, insufficiency of existing speed zones, deficient speed zone signage, or the absence or insufficiency of speed zone enforcement.

Critical habitat – For listed species, this consists of: (1) the specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species, at the time it is listed in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), on which are found those physical or biological features (constituent elements) (a) essential to the conservation of the species and (b) which may require special management considerations or protection; and (2) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species at the time it is listed in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the ESA, upon a determination by the Secretary that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species. Designated critical habitats are described in 50 CFR 17 and 50 CFR 226.

Currently serviceable – Currently, serviceable means usable as is or with some maintenance but not so degraded as to essentially require reconstruction.

Direct effects – The direct or immediate effects of the project on the species or its habitat.

Dredging – For the purposes of this key, the term dredging refers to all in-water work associated with dredging operations, including mobilization and demobilization activities that occur in water or require vessels.

Emergent vegetation – Rooted emergent vascular macrophytes such as, but not limited to, cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora* and *S. patens*), needle rush (*Juncus roemerianus*), swamp sawgrass (*Cladium mariscoides*), saltwort (*Batis maritima*), saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*), and glasswort (*Salicornia virginica*) found in coastal salt marsh-related habitats (tidal marsh, salt marsh, brackish marsh, coastal marsh, coastal wetlands, tidal wetlands).

Formal consultation – A process between the Services and a Federal agency or applicant that: (1) determines whether a proposed Federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat; (2) begins with a Federal agency's written request and submittal of a complete initiation package; and (3) concludes with the issuance of a biological opinion and incidental take statement by either of the Services. If a proposed Federal action may affect a listed species or designated critical habitat, formal consultation is required (except when the Services concur, in writing, that a proposed action "is not likely to adversely affect" listed species or designated critical habitat). [50 CFR 402.02, 50 CFR 402.14]

Important manatee areas (IMA) – Areas within certain counties where increased densities of manatees occur due to the proximity of warm water discharges, freshwater discharges, natural springs and other habitat features that are attractive to manatees. These areas are heavily utilized

for feeding, transiting, mating, calving, nursing or resting as indicated by aerial survey data, mortality data and telemetry data. Some of these areas may be federally-designated sanctuaries or state-designated “seasonal no entry” zones. Maps depicting important manatee areas and any accompanying text may contain a reference to these areas and their special requirements. Projects proposed within these areas must address their special requirements.

Indirect effects – Those effects that are caused by or will result from the proposed action and are later in time, but are still reasonably certain to occur. Examples of indirect effects include, but are not limited to, changes in water flow, water temperature, water quality (*e.g.*, salinity, pH, turbidity, nutrients, chemistry), prop dredging of seagrasses, and manatee watercraft injury and mortality. Indirect effects also include watercraft access developments in waters not currently accessible to manatees, but watercraft access can, is, or may be planned to waters accessible to manatees by the addition of a boat lift or the removal of a dike or plug.

Informal consultation – A process that includes all discussions and correspondence between the Services and a Federal agency or designated non-Federal representative, prior to formal consultation, to determine whether a proposed Federal action may affect listed species or critical habitat. This process allows the Federal agency to utilize the Services’ expertise to evaluate the agency’s assessment of potential effects or to suggest possible modifications to the proposed action which could avoid potentially adverse effects. If a proposed Federal action may affect a listed species or designated critical habitat, formal consultation is required (except when the Services concur, in writing, that a proposed action “is not likely to adversely affect” listed species or designated critical habitat). [50 CFR 402.02, 50 CFR 402.13]

In-water activity – Any type of activity used to construct/repair/replace any type of in-water structure or fill; the act of dredging.

In-water structures – watercraft access structures – Docks or piers, marinas, boat ramps, boat slips, boat lifts, floats, floating docks, pilings (depending on use), boat davits, etc.

In-water structures – other than watercraft access structures – Bulkheads, seawalls, riprap, groins, boardwalks, pilings (depending on use), etc.

Is likely to adversely affect – The appropriate finding in a biological assessment (or conclusion during informal consultation) if any adverse effect to listed species may occur as a direct or indirect result of the proposed action or its interrelated or interdependent actions and the effect is not: discountable, insignificant, or beneficial (see definition of “is not likely to adversely affect”). An “is likely to adversely affect” determination requires the initiation of formal consultation under section 7 of the ESA.

Is not likely to adversely affect – The appropriate conclusion when effects on listed species are expected to be discountable, insignificant, or completely beneficial. **Discountable effects** are those extremely unlikely to occur. **Insignificant effects** relate to the size of the impact and should never reach the scale where take occurs. **Beneficial effects** are contemporaneous positive effects without any adverse effects to the species. Based on best judgment, a person would not

(1) be able to meaningfully measure, detect, or evaluate insignificant effects or (2) expect discountable effects to occur.

Manatee Protection Plan (MPP) – A manatee protection plan (MPP) is a comprehensive planning document that addresses the long-term protection of the Florida manatee through law enforcement, education, boat facility siting, and habitat protection initiatives. Although MPPs are primarily developed by the counties, the plans are the product of extensive coordination and cooperation between the local governments, the FWC, the Service, and other interested parties.

Manatee Protection Plan thresholds – The smallest size of a multi-slip facility addressed under the purview of a Manatee Protection Plan (MPP). For most MPPs, this threshold is five slips or more. For Brevard, Clay, Citrus and Volusia County MPPs, this threshold is three slips or more.

Mangroves – Rooted emergent trees along a shoreline that for the purposes of this key include red mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*), black mangrove (*Avicennia germinans*) and white mangrove (*Laguncularia racemosa*).

May affect – The appropriate conclusion when a proposed action may pose any effects on listed species or designated critical habitat. When the Federal agency proposing the action determines that a “may affect” situation exists, then they must either request the Services to initiate formal consultation or seek written concurrence from the Services that the action “is not likely to adversely affect” listed species. For the purpose of this key, all “may affect” determinations equate to “likely to adversely affect” and Corps Project Managers should request the Service to initiate formal consultation on the manatee or designated critical habitat. **No effect** – the appropriate conclusion when the action agency determines its proposed action will not affect a listed species or designated critical habitat.

Multi-slip facility – Multi-slip facilities include commercial marinas, private multi-family docks, boat ramps and associated trailer parking spaces, dry storage facilities and any other similar structures or activities that provide access to the water for multiple (five slips or more, except in Brevard, Citrus, Volusia and Clay counties where it is three slips or more) watercraft. In some instances, the Corps and the Service may elect to review multiple residential dock facilities as a multi-slip facility.

New access for watercraft – New dredging and the addition or improvement of structures such as but not limited to docks or piers, marinas, boat ramps and associated trailer parking spaces, boat lifts, pilings, floats, floating docks, floating vessel platforms, (residential boat lifts, pilings, floats, and floating vessel platforms installed in existing slips are not considered new access), boat slips, dry storage, mooring buoys, etc., that facilitates the addition of watercraft to, and/or increases watercraft usage in, waters accessible to manatees.

Observers – During dredging and other in-water operations within manatee accessible waters, the standard manatee construction conditions require all on-site project personnel to watch for manatees to ensure that those standard manatee construction conditions are met. Within important manatee areas (IMA) and under special circumstances, heightened observation is needed. **Dedicated Observers** are those having some prior experience in manatee observation,

are dedicated only for this task, and must be someone other than the dredge and equipment operators/mechanics. **Approved Observers** are dedicated observers who also must be approved by the Service (if Federal permits are involved) and the FWC (if state permits are involved), prior to work commencement. Approved observers typically have significant and often project-specific observational experience. Documentation on prior experience must be submitted to these agencies for approval and must be submitted a minimum of 30 days prior to work commencement. When dedicated or approved observers are required, observers must be on site during all in-water activities, and be equipped with polarized sunglasses to aid in manatee observation. For prolonged in-water operations, multiple observers may be needed to perform observation in shifts to reduce fatigue (recommended shift length is no longer than six hours). Additional information concerning observer approval can be found at: <http://www.myfwc.com/>.

Residential boat lift – A boat lift installed on a residential dock facility.

Residential dock density ratio threshold – The residential dock density ratio threshold is used in the evaluation of multi-slip projects in some counties without a State-approved Manatee Protection Plan and is consistent with 1 boat slip per 100 linear feet of shoreline (1:100) owned by the applicant.

Residential dock facility – A residential dock facility means a private residential dock which is used for private, recreational or leisure purposes for single-family or multi-family residences and which is designed to moor no more than four vessels (except in Brevard, Citrus, Volusia and Clay counties which allow only two vessels). This also includes normal appurtenances such as residential boat lifts, boat shelters with open sides, stairways, walkways, mooring pilings, dolphins, etc. In some instances, the Corps and the Service may elect to review multiple residential dock facilities as a multi-slip facility.

Submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) – Rooted, submerged, aquatic plants such as, but not limited to, shoal grass (*Halodule wrightii*), paddle grass (*Halophila decipiens*), star grass (*Halophila engelmannii*), Johnson's seagrass (*Halophila johnsonii*), sago pondweed (*Potamogeton pectinatus*), clasping-leaved pondweed (*Potamogeton perfoliatus*), widgeon grass (*Ruppia maritima*), manatee grass (*Syringodium filiforme*), turtle grass (*Thalassia testudinum*), tapegrass (*Vallisneria americana*), and horned pondweed (*Zannichellia palustris*).

Warm Water Aggregation Areas (WWAAs) and No Entry Areas – Areas within certain counties where increased densities of manatees occur due to the proximity of artificial or natural warm water discharges or springs and are considered necessary for survival. Some of these areas may be federally-designated manatee sanctuaries or state-designated seasonal “no entry” manatee protection zones. Projects proposed within these areas may require consultation in order to offset expected adverse impacts. In addition, special permits may be required from the FWC in order to access these areas.

Watercraft access structures – Docks or piers, marinas, boat ramps and associated trailer parking spaces, boat slips, boat lifts, floats, floating docks, pilings, boat davits, dry storage, etc.

Waters accessible to manatees – Although most waters of the State of Florida are accessible to the manatee, there are some areas such as landlocked lakes that are not. There are also some weirs, salinity control structures and locks that may preclude manatees from accessing water bodies. If there is any question about accessibility, contact the Service or the FWC.